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DEFINITION OF A GENTLEMAN. The late and lamented Judge Telford, in the case of *Wag vs. Kelson*, tried at the Bristol, England, Assizes shortly before his sudden death, thus defined the character of a gentleman:

The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff, "Do not speak to me, I am a gentleman and you are a tradesman." "Gentleman," said the learned Judge, "is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, and the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are alike entitled to it, the humblest artisan, who fulfills the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor is more entitled to the name of a gentleman than the man who could indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however big his station."

The best honey is made by bees which have the privilege of roaming abroad in search of their food. If they gather their sweets in your garden, beware of onions, for the least taste of that vegetable will spoil all your honey. Have no onions or garlic on your premises. Boxwood likewise should be excluded. Good honey is made from roses, lilies, violets, rosemary, and especially thyme, which was in high esteem among the ancients, for that purpose. Orange blossoms, if you can have them, are most desirable. The delicious honey from the Isle of Bourbon, will taste for years of the orange blossoms from which it has been gathered, and on opening a bottle of it, the room will be filled with its fragrance. The best rule is to have a great variety of flowers for the use of your bees, and their instinct will teach them what suits their purpose best.

PORTRAIT OF SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—An English paper uses rather a free pencil in the following sketch:

"A farmer looking man with a fat face, thick lips, and a tremendous nose, covered with snuff, large ears, like two flaps of a saddle and like Uncle Ned in lyric history, with no wool to speak of on the top of his head, altho' his phrenological developments display an extensive surface where the wool ought to grow; his head placed on the shoulders of a stunted alderman, whose clothes appear to have been pitchforked on his back, with one shirt collar up and the other down, his waistcoat buttoned awry, and shirt-fronts smeared with snuff—and you have the portrait of Sir Charles Napier."

SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.—The St. Louis Herald says that in Missouri slavery is at a stand, if not retrograding. It may be said with almost literal truth, that the slaveholding immigration to Missouri, entirely ceased three years ago. There is now an emigration from Missouri. Besides slaves are constantly being sold to the South. The prospect is that ten years hence their number will be far less than it is now. There are no more slaves in Missouri to-day than there were three years ago. There are now in that state 700,000 whites and 87,000 slaves. Ten years hence there will be at least 1,200,000 whites, and probably less than 60,000 slaves. There are now more than eight freemen to one slave. Ten years hence, in all human probability, there will be twenty freemen to one slave.

Gen. Sam Houston first entered Congress as a Representative (from Tennessee,) 30 years ago. He has since been Governor of Tennessee, then a fugitive from her borders—then an Indian chief—then a pioneer of Texas—then leader of her revolution—then President—then out of power and esteemed a dissipated, broken-down demagogue—then President again—a reformed man and Temperance advocate—then and finally Senator of the United States, which position he has held for the last eight years. He may yet go higher.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

COL. FREMONT'S PARTY.—A Mormon, named Smith, wrote to the *Deseret News* from Parowen, that on the 7th February Col. Fremont and his party had reached that place. He says:

They reported that they had eaten twenty-seven broken-down animals; that when a horse or mule could go no further, it was killed and divided out, giving one-half to the Delawares, and the other to the Colonel and his men; the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots for. After the bones had been made into soup, they were burned, and carried along by the men for luncheon. The entrails were shaken and made into soup, together with the feet and eyes, thus using up the mule. They stated they had traveled 45 days living on this kind of fare.

Although Col. Fremont was considered by the people an enemy to the saints, and had no money, he was kindly treated and supplied on credit with provisions for himself and men while at Parowen, and fitted out with animals and provisions to pursue his journey, and went on his way rejoicing on the 20th of February.

Fremont has since that reached the Pacific, and reported all of his party safe.

A CONFESSION.—The Louisville Journal says: It is undoubtedly true that men are too often permitted to take vengeance into their own hands in Kentucky, and are sustained by the "unwritten law," but it is also true that the same condition of things exists in all the Southern States. Those states have some important virtues that the Northern States have not, but they are less rigid in the punishment of man-killing.—Wealth can very frequently purchase exemption from legal conviction for murder or manslaughter both in the North and in the South, but in the South a high social position has very often proved itself sufficient for the purpose.

We do not think an instance can be named where a man of social position in Kentucky has ever been hung or sent to the penitentiary, for killing a man in open daylight, though there seemed to be very aggravated cases of killing; and so far as we know, this is true of the whole South.

We doubt if a case can be named where a man in any Southern State, enjoying high social position, has ever been legally punished for killing in open day, no matter what the circumstances.

HOBBS NONPLUSSED.—The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American writes that Mr. Hobbs, the celebrated locksmith, who opened the thief-defying locks of Bramah & Chubb, has met with more than his match. He was recently challenged by Mr. Edward Cotterill, of Birmingham, to pick his patent climax detector lock, who offered to present him with \$200 if he picked it in twenty-four hours. Mr. Hobbs made the essay and persevered for twenty-four hours, but at the expiration of that time he had wholly failed. He afterwards examined the interior of the lock and acknowledged that if longer time had been extended to him he should not have succeeded, as he had not contemplated some of the combinations.—[Alb. Reg.]

CURE FOR CORNS.—Mr. Cooper, in his "Dictionary of Surgery," has the following infallible cure for corns: Take two ounces of gum ammoniac, two ounces of yellow wax, and six drachms of verdigris; melt them together, and spread the composition on soft leather; cut away as much of the corn as you can, then apply the plaster, and renew it every fortnight till the corn is away.

We once saw a young man bravely turning up his glass; he was a true-hearted, glorious fellow, and was, he said, sowing his wild oats. We afterwards saw a policeman hauling a miserable drunkard from the gutter to the watch-house. The wild oats were being harvested.

The Pack of Cards.

A nobleman in London, who kept a great number of servants, reposed considerable confidence in one of them, which excited a jealousy in the others, who, in order to prejudice their master against him, accused him of being a notorious gamester. Jack was called up and closely interrogated; but he denied the fact, at the same time declaring he never played a card in his life. To be more fully convinced, the gentleman ordered him to be searched, when behold a pack of cards was found in his pocket. Highly incensed at Jack's want of veracity, the nobleman demanded, in a rage, how he dared persist in an untruth.

"My lord," replied he, "I certainly do not know the meaning of a card; the bundle in my pocket is my Almanac."

"Your Almanac, indeed! then I desire that you will prove it."

"Well, sir I will begin. There are four suits in the pack, that intimates the four quarters in the year; as there are thirteen cards in each suit, so there are thirteen weeks in a quarter. There are also the same number of lunations; the twelve signs of the zodiac, through which the sun steers his diurnal course in one year. There are 52 cards in a pack; that directly answers the number of weeks in a year. Examine them more minutely, and you will find 365 spots, as many as there are days in the year; these multiply by twenty-four and sixty and you have the exact number of hours and minutes in a year. Thus, sir, I hope I have convinced you it is my Almanac; and by your lordship's permission, I will prove it my Prayer Book also."

I look upon the four suits as representing the four prevailing religions: Christianity, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Paganism; the twelve court cards remind me of the twelve Patriarchs, from whom sprang the twelve tribes of Israel, the twelve Apostles, the twelve articles of the Christian faith.—The king reminds me of the allegiance due to his majesty. The queen, of the same to her majesty. The ten brings to my recollection the ten cities in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, destroyed by fire and brimstone from heaven; the ten plagues of Egypt; the ten commandments; the ten tribes cut off for their vice. The nine reminds me of the nine muses; the nine noble orders among men. The eight reminds me of the eight beatitudes; the eight persons saved in Noah's ark; the eight persons mentioned in Scripture to be released from death to life. The seven reminds me of the seven administering spirits that stand before the throne of God; the seven seals wherewith the book of life is sealed; the seven liberal arts and sciences given by God for the instruction of man; the seven wonders of the world. The six reminds me of the six petitions contained in the Lord's prayer.—The five reminds me of the senses given by God to man, hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting, and smelling. The four puts me in mind of the four Evangelists; the four seasons of the year. The three reminds me of the Trinity; the three hours our Savior was on the cross; the three days he lay interred. The two reminds me of the two testaments; the two contrary principles struggling in man, virtue and vice. The ace reminds me of the only true God to adore, worship and serve; one truth to practice, and one good master to serve and obey."

"So far is very well," said the nobleman, "but I believe you have omitted one card the knave."

"True my lord, the knave reminds me of your lordship's informer."

The nobleman became more pleased with Jack than before, freely forgave him, raised his wages, and discharged the informer.

Happiness is a butterfly, which when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp, but which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you.

THE FAIRY LIGHT GUARDS.—The Borough Item, published at Harrisburgh, Pa., in speaking of the reported visit of the Female Light Guards to New York, says that from certain facts which have recently come to its knowledge, it has reason to believe that the whole affair originated in Harrisburg, in consequence of a wager having been made at a convivial assembly of gay young "bloods," that one of the party would do the great father of humbugs, Barnum, within six months. It is some four weeks since this wager has been made. In the meantime its author has left the place; and this fact, in connection that Harrisburg was named as one of the places from which the company of Amazons was to hail, and the striking similarity in the agent's name with that of the aforesaid gentleman, all combine to render it quite certain that the wager has been won, and Barnum has for once been completely gummied by a Pennsylvania Dutchman.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

NOVEL AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Prof. Webster, of the Portsmouth, (Va.) Institute, has invented a nicely contrived but simple instrument, which he calls a Meteorograph, or practical "clerk of the weather." It combines a barometer, thermometer, pulviometer, hydrometer and aucometer, and writes down or records with accuracy the various phenomena of the weather, such as the pressure of the atmosphere, temperature, amount of rain and vapor, and the force and direction of the wind. This instrument will prove a valuable assistant to the extensive system of meteorological observations, settled upon by the late scientific conference at Brussels.

WRINKLES.—"Those democrats that never flatter," as Byron calls them, may be hastened or delayed according to the habits, pursuits and dietetic regimen of the individual.—Violent exercise, although it may be beneficial to the general system, makes the skin old and changes its color, as well as its texture. It is remarked that persons the most inactive in their habits, have the best complexions and smoothest skins. Exercise immediately after eating, is exceedingly prejudicial. Pork is an abomination. Also, oysters and other shell-fish, honey, almonds, pickles, vinegar, strawberries, raspberries and cucumbers are forbidden those who dread wrinkles. The use of wines, coffee and tea, in moderate quantities gives freshness and brilliancy to the skin. The Home Journal, good authority on subjects of this kind, however, asserts that wrinkles are, after all, not such enemies of female beauty as the fair creatures of the other sex regard them. Ninety-nine women out of every hundred, who are accustomed to scan their features in the glass, believe themselves less handsome than they really are. The reason is, other people are not so observing, and cannot recall even the shape of the nose or the size of the mouth. Besides, the agreeable expression, which is the greatest charm of the face, is called forth by the thoughts suggested in the presence or conversation of others. The fact itself will gratify many a lady who watches with anxiety the approach of wrinkles, and the practical deduction is, to attend to the expression of the face and not think too much of wrinkles.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Director of the United States Mint to have the Medals of the Association for the Exhibition of All Nations struck at the Mint—the Association merely furnishing the material and paying the actual expense incurred. The medals for 1853 will be completed during the present month. The Diplomas for 1853 are nearly all ready.

The Maine Law men in Vermont are raising a fund of \$250,000, "to aid the cause of temperance in that State." The Treasurer of the State Temperance Society publishes a card urging the agents to hurry up subscriptions.